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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

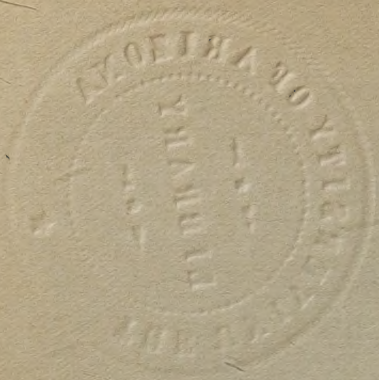
I. O. SCHAUB, Director
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925

Statistical Report, Year Ending December 1, 1925

Distributed in Furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

Office of the Director

STATE COLLEGE STATION,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1926.

DR. EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS, *President,*
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith report of the operations of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, conducted by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, in coöperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and crop year of 1925. I have the pleasure of reporting considerable progress made along all lines of field teaching during the past year. This report is made in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and known as the Smith-Lever Act.

Very respectfully,

I. O. SCHAUB,
Director.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

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DR. E. C. BROOKS, *President of the College*

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E. R. JOHNSON	Currituck	J. E. PORTER	Aurora
B. B. EVERETT	Palmyra	B. F. SHELTON	Speed
CHARLES W. HORNE	Clayton	J. S. HARGETT	Trenton
A. T. BOWLER	Greensboro	GEORGE L. BECTON	Goldsboro
R. T. WILSON	Yanceyville	T. C. WHITAKER	Trenton
T. L. JOHNSON	Lumberton	R. H. MERRITT	Raleigh
R. M. COX	Winston-Salem	CLARENCE POE	Raleigh
JOHN W. CLARK	Durham	J. C. GREGSON	Siler City
E. F. MCCULLOUGH	Elizabethtown	R. W. CHRISTIAN	Manchester
J. S. WATKINS	Virgilina, Va.	H. P. GRIER, JR.	Statesville
J. F. DIGGS	Rockingham	F. H. COFFEY	Lenoir
R. L. LAMBETH	Greensboro	S. T. HENRY	Spruce Pine
G. L. LYERLY	Hickory	J. W. HAYNES	Asheville
O. MAX GARDNER	Shelby	T. J. HARKINS	Asheville

W. W. NEAL ..... Marion

STAFF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

ADMINISTRATION

E. C. BROOKS	President of the College
I. O. SCHAUB	Director
JAMES M. GRAY	Assistant Director and State Agent
MRS. JANE S. MCKIMMON	Assistant Director and State Agent
A. F. BOWEN	Treasurer
H. C. EVANS	Auditor
MRS. L. B. JUDD	Secretary to Director
MISS DAISY THOMPSON	Clerk

PUBLICATIONS

F. H. JETER	Editor
A. O. ALFORD	Assistant Editor
MRS. JEANIE S. WHITENER	Editorial Clerk

AGRONOMY

W. H. RANKIN	Cotton Specialist
E. C. BLAIR	Extension Agronomist
*H. A. MCGEE	Tobacco Specialist
E. Y. FLOYD	Tobacco Specialist
S. J. KIRBY	Pasture Specialist

* Resigned.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

J. A. AREY.....Dairy Extension Specialist
A. C. KIMREY.....Assistant in Dairy Extension
W. L. CLEVENGER.....Assistant in Dairy Extension
F. R. FARNHAM.....Assistant in Dairy Extension
*W. A. GRAHAM.....Assistant in Dairy Extension
W. W. SHAY.....Swine Extension Specialist
W. V. HAYS.....Assistant in Swine Extension
*G. P. WILLIAMS.....Sheep Extension Specialist
A. G. OLIVER.....Poultry Extension Specialist
*E. G. WARDIN.....Assistant in Poultry Extension
C. F. PARRISH.....Assistant in Poultry Extension
†H. L. WILSON.....Assistant in Dairy Extension

ENTOMOLOGY

W. B. MABEE.....Extension Entomologist
C. L. SAMS.....Beekeeping Specialist
C. H. BRANNON.....Assistant Extension Entomologist

HORTICULTURE

H. R. NISWONGER.....Extension Horticulturist
E. B. MORROW.....Extension Horticulturist
*G. O. RANDALL.....Extension Horticulturist

PLANT DISEASES

G. W. FANT.....Extension Plant Pathologist

FARM ENGINEERING

*E. R. RANEY.....Specialist in Farm Engineering
H. H. GORDON.....Specialist in Farm Engineering
A. T. HOLMAN, JR. .....Specialist in Farm Engineering

FARM FORESTRY

*H. M. CURRAN.....Farm Forester
†R. W. GRAEBER.....Farm Forester

FARM DEMONSTRATION

JAS. M. GRAY.....State Agent, Farm Demonstration Work
C. R. HUDSON.....State Agent, Negro Work
J. W. GOODMAN.....District Agent, Mountain District
E. S. MILLSAPS.....District Agent, Piedmont District
O. F. MCCRARY.....District Agent, Central District
*W. B. PACE.....District Agent, Northeastern District
B. TROY FERGUSON.....District Agent, Northeastern District
E. W. GAITHER.....District Agent, Southeastern District

COUNTY AGENTS

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Alamance	W. KERR SCOTT	Haw River
Alexander	D. H. OSBORNE	Taylorsville
Anson	J. W. CAMERON	Polkton
Ashe	*R. A. CROWELL	Jefferson
Ashe	E. C. TURNER, JR.	Jefferson
Avery	C. B. BAIRD	Newland
Beaufort	*F. W. RISHER	Washington
Beaufort	E. P. WELCH	Washington
Bertie	B. E. GRANT	Windsor

* Resigned.
† In cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

COUNTY AGENTS—CONTINUED

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Bladen	J. R. POWELL	Clarkton
Brunswick	J. E. DODSON	Supply
Buncombe	L. D. Thrash	Asheville
	S. R. WALLIS, Assistant	
Burke	R. L. SLOAN	Morganton
Cabarrus	R. D. GOODMAN	Concord
Caldwell	D. W. ROBERTS	Lenoir
Carteret	HUGH OVERSTREET	Beaufort
Catawba	J. W. HENDRICKS	Newton
Chatham	N. C. SHIVER	Pittsboro
Cherokee	R. W. GRAY	Murphy
Chowan	N. K. Rowell	Edenton
Clay	W. R. ANDERSON	Hayesville
Cleveland	*R. E. LAWRENCE	Shelby
Cleveland	ALVIN HARDY	Shelby
Columbus	J. T. LAZAR	Whiteville
Cumberland	N. B. STEVENS	Fayetteville
Craven	C. B. FARIS	New Bern
	W. H. SHEARIN, Assistant	
Davidson	C. A. SHEFFIELD	Lexington
Davie	GEORGE EVANS	Mocksville
Duplin	L. L. McLENDON	Kenansville
Edgecombe	ZENO MOORE	Whitakers
Forsyth	R. W. POU	Winston-Salem
Franklin	†COLE SAVAGE	Louisburg
Gaston	L. B. ALTMAN	Gastonia
Granville	J. H. BLACKWELL	Oxford
Granville	*J. Y. CREWS	Oxford
Guilford	J. I. WAGONER	Greensboro
Halifax	C. E. Littlejohn	Scotland Neck
	W. O. DAVIS, Assistant	Weldon
Harnett	*H. A. EDGE	Lillington
Henderson	E. F. ARNOLD	Hendersonville
	J. W. ARTZ, Assistant	
Hertford	C. A. ROSE	Winton
Hoke	L. B. BRANDON	Raeford
Iredell	*R. W. GRAEBER	Statesville
Jackson	C. W. TILSON	Sylva
Jones	*E. F. FLETCHER	Trenton
Jones	J. T. MONROE	Trenton
Lee	E. O. McMAHON	Sanford
Lenoir	C. M. BRICKHOUSE	Kinston
Lincoln	J. G. MORRISON	Lincolnton
McDowell	W. L. SMARR	Marion
Macon	JOHN V. ARRENDALE	Franklin
Martin	T. B. BRANDON	Williamston
Mecklenburg	KOPE ELIAS	Charlotte
Montgomery		Troy
Nash	H. M. PARKER	Nashville
New Hanover	J. P. HERRING	Wilmington
Northampton	E. P. GULLEDGE	Jackson
Onslow	J. D. BRANDON	Jacksonville
Pamlico	R. W. GALPHIN	Bayboro
Pasquotank	G. W. FALLS	Elizabeth City

* Resigned.
† Transferred.

COUNTY AGENTS—CONTINUED

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Pender	W. H. ROBBINS	Burgaw
Pitt	R. B. REEVES	Greenville
Polk	J. R. SAMS	Columbus
Randolph	EWING S. MILLSAPS	Asheboro
Richmond	J. L. DOVE	Rockingham
Robeson	O. O. DUKES	Lumberton
Rowan	W. G. YEAGER	Salisbury
Rockingham	F. S. WALKER	Reidsville
Rutherford	F. E. PATTON	Rutherfordton
Scotland	S. E. EVANS	Laurinburg
Stanly	O. H. PHILLIPS	Albemarle
Surry	H. E. WHITE	Dobson
Transylvania	LEWIS A. AMMON	Brevard
Union	T. J. W. BROOM	Monroe
Vance	J. C. ANTHONY	Henderson
Wake	J. C. ANDERSON	Raleigh
Washington	*R. W. JOHNSTON	Plymouth
Watauga	*J. B. STEELE	Boone
Wayne	A. K. ROBERTSON	Goldsboro
Wilkes	A. G. HENDREN	Wilkesboro
Wilson	†B. T. FERGUSON	Wilson

NEGRO AGENTS

L. E. HALL, District Agent—O'Kelly Building, Raleigh
J. D. WRAY, Club Agent—A. & T. College, Greensboro

LOCAL AGENTS

Z. H. HYMAN, Warrenton—Warren County
W. D. BROWN, Winton—Hertford County
S. T. BROOKS, Lumberton—Robeson County
OLIVER CARTER, Parmele—Parts of Pitt, Edgecombe and Martin Counties
J. D. CARLTON, Salisbury—Rowan County
J. A. COLSON, Ansonville—Anson County
D. D. DUPREE, Farmville—Greene County
G. W. HERRING, Clinton—Sampson County
J. C. HUBBARD, Windsor,—Bertie County
J. W. JEFFRIES, Mebane—Alamance County
R. L. JOHNSON, Warsaw—Duplin County
E. C. LACKEY, Winston-Salem—Parts of Forsyth, Davie and Yadkin Counties
J. W. MITCHELL, 613 S. Road St., Elizabeth City—Pasquotank County
L. H. ROBERTS, Raleigh—Wake County
I. D. L. TORRENCE, Charlotte—Mecklenburg County
H. E. WEBB, Greensboro—Guilford County
A. D. HERRING, Dunn—Harnett County
MCKAY MCNEILL, Smithfield—Johnston County

HOME DEMONSTRATION

MRS. JANE S. MCKIMMON—State Home Demonstration Agent, Raleigh
MISS MAUDE E. WALLACE—Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent, Raleigh
MISS PAULINE SMITH—Tidewater District Agent, Washington
MRS. ESTELLE T. SMITH—Eastern District Agent, Goldsboro
MRS. CORNELIA C. MORRIS—Central District Agent, Henderson
MISS MARTHA CREIGHTON—Piedmont District Agent, Charlotte

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* Resigned.
† Transferred.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Alamance	*Miss Edna Reinhardt	Graham
Alamance	Miss Marjorie Holmes	Graham
Anson	Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn	Wadesboro
Beaufort	Miss Violet Alexander	Washington
Bladen	Mrs. Lillie L. Hester	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	*Miss Edwin Padgett	Southport
Buncombe	Mrs. Sarah P. Ellis	Asheville
Cabarrus	Miss Mattie Lee Cooley	Concord
Catawba	Miss Anna Rowe	Newton
Chowan	Miss Ella B. Knight	Edenton
Cleveland	Mrs. Irma Wallace	Shelby
Columbus	Miss Emiline Cleveland	Whiteville
Craven	Miss Cornelia Simpson	New Bern
Cumberland	Miss Elizabeth Gainey	Fayetteville
Currituck	Miss Rachel Everett	Currituck
Davidson	Miss Elizabeth Cornelius	Lexington
Duplin	Miss Ruth V. Eborn	Kenansville
Durham	Mrs. Octavia Evans	Durham
Edgecombe	*Miss Dorothy Dean	Tarboro
Edgecombe	Miss Virginia Watson	Tarboro
Forsyth	Miss Alice McQueen	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Miss Daisy Caldwell	Louisburg
Gaston	Miss Nell Pickens	Gastonia
Granville	Miss Elizabeth Bridge	Oxford
Guilford	Miss Addie Houston	Greensboro
Halifax	*Miss Bernice Allen	Roanoke Rapids
Halifax	Miss Hazel Ervin	Roanoke Rapids
Hertford	Miss Myrtle Swindell	Winton
Johnston	Miss Minnie L. Garrison	Smithfield
Lee	Miss Gertrude V. Little	Sanford
Mecklenburg	Miss Bertha Proffitt	Charlotte
Nash	Mrs. Effie V. Gordon	Nashville
New Hanover	*Miss Florence Jeffress	Wilmington
New Hanover	Miss Anne B. Horne	Wilmington
Northampton	*Miss Lucille Clark	Jackson
Northampton	Miss Mary S. Wigley	Jackson
Pasquotank	Miss Marcie P. Albertson	Elizabeth City
Pender	Miss Georgia Piland	Burgaw
Perquimans	Miss Helen Gaither	Hertford
Pitt	Miss Bertha L. Ferguson	Greenville
Polk	Miss Lois Holderbaum	Columbus
Richmond	Mrs. Anna Lea Harris	Rockingham
Robeson	Miss Flax Andrews	Lumberton
Rockingham	Miss Myrtie Keller	Reidsville
Rowan	Miss M. Adna Edwards	Salisbury
Rutherford	*Mrs. Hattie Neill McBrayer	Rutherfordton
Rutherford	Miss Gladys Perry	Rutherfordton
Sampson	Mrs. Stella R. Cusick	Clinton
Scotland	Miss Katherine Millsaps	Laurinburg
Stanly	Miss Delano Wilson	Albemarle
Transylvania	Miss Ada Walker	Brevard
Vance	Mrs. Hattie F. Plummer	Middleburg
Wake	Miss Myrtle Floyd	Raleigh
Washington	Miss Emma Moorhead	Plymouth
Wayne	Miss Janie A. Roberts	Goldsboro

* Resigned.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—CONTINUED

NEGRO HOME AGENTS

DAZELLE FOSTER, District Agent, Raleigh

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Beaufort	SARAH WILLIAMS	Washington
Columbus	CARRIE SPAULDING WILSON	Clarkton
Richmond	*LUCY WADE	Ellerbe
Wake	LUCY JAMES	Raleigh
Wayne	EMMA MCDOUGALD	Goldsboro
Johnston	*CHERRY B. FULTON	Smithfield
Guilford	ANNIE MURRAY	Greensboro
Robeson	LILLIAN M. DEBNAM	Lumberton

*Resigned.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925

STATISTICAL REPORT OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

Ending November 30, 1925

Being the Nineteenth Year of Extension Work in the State

The crop year of 1925 over much of the State was decidedly unfavorable. The Piedmont and Mountain areas experienced the hottest and driest season since official records have been kept. Many streams ceased to flow, and old forest trees died for lack of moisture. Such unfavorable conditions resulted naturally in limited crop production in both areas. In the Coastal Plain area, while there were no settling rains, there was a fairly even distribution of local showers so that crop production was much better than during the season of 1924 when there was excessive rainfall. While the lack of moisture was a serious handicap to general crop production, on the other hand, the dry weather was exceedingly favorable for boll weevil control. Judging from the history of the boll weevil in other Southern States, it was anticipated that North Carolina should have serious boll weevil injury during 1925. Undoubtedly weather control of this pest had a marked influence on cotton production, and the total yield in the State was one of the largest ever known.

ADMINISTRATION

Distinct progress was made in defining and differentiating the activities of the State Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College. The officials of these two State agencies mutually agreed to a plan, that was afterwards confirmed by an act of the State Legislature, by which all research and extension activities were transferred to the College, and all regulatory and service work left to the State Department of Agriculture. This was a distinct change in organization policy. Since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, extension work has been financed by both institutions and administered under a joint committee representing the two boards.

While all the extension work was definitely transferred to the College, there is no lessening of the cooperation between the College and the State Department of Agriculture. This is particularly true as regards marketing work. The State Division of Markets in the Department of Agriculture is performing much service work in the way of standardization, inspection and location of markets that ties up closely with extension activities. During the year there was a marked expansion in cooperative shipments of poultry, swine, and general farm crops that resulted in greatly increased profits to the farmers.

Cooperation with other educational institutions, commercial organizations, business men and bankers was continued as in previous years. Relationship with the vocational schools was very satisfactory.

Special mention should be made of the cooperation given extension work by the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce. Anticipating severe damage from boll weevil, this commercial organization cooperated with the Extension Service in the employment of a number of trained men who were placed at strategic points in Eastern Carolina for the purpose of demonstrating to the cotton growers the best methods of boll weevil control. The salaries of these men were paid largely by the Chamber of Commerce, while the administration and general direction of the work was left entirely with the Extension Service.

As in the past, we have had the greatest cooperation with the press of the State. The largest dailies, the Associated Press, and the weekly papers are one of the most potent agencies helping in the agricultural advancement of the State.

During June, 1925, the Publications group, which had had offices in the State Department of Agriculture, was moved to the College. This move aided very materially in facilitating the issue and distribution of publications, as well as in handling the general publicity.

CHANGES IN STAFF

There was a larger number of changes in the administrative and specialists' staff than during the previous year.

In Agronomy, Mr. W. H. Rankin was appointed Cotton Extension Specialist, filling the place made vacant the year previous by the resignation of Mr. S. W. Hill.

Mr. H. A. McGee, the Tobacco Specialist, resigned to accept a position in Australia, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Y. Floyd.

In Horticulture, Mr. G. O. Randall resigned as Extension Specialist to take up research and instruction work in the College, and was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Morrow.

In Agricultural Engineering, Mr. E. R. Raney resigned, and Mr. H. H. Gordon was appointed to fill the vacancy. Also in this department Mr. A. T. Holman, Jr., was appointed in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads as Agricultural Engineer. Mr. Holman is giving most of his time to land reclamation.

In Club Work, Mr. S. J. Kirby was transferred to Specialist in Pasture Work in the Agronomy Department, and the direction of Club Work placed under Assistant Director James M. Gray.

In Poultry, Mr. E. G. Wardin resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Parrish.

In Forestry, Mr. H. M. Curran remained with the State Department of Agriculture, doing largely forestry marketing work. Mr. R. W. Graeber was appointed Forestry Specialist, working in cooperation with the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the plans of the Clark-McNary bill.

Mr. G. P. Williams, Specialist in Sheep Husbandry, resigned. No successor has been appointed.

Miss Helen Estabrook was appointed Specialist in Clothing and Household Furnishings.

John D. Wray, Negro Club Agent, resigned. No successor has been appointed.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Division of Publications conducts six definite projects in its news service to the papers of the State. Special emphasis is placed on the relationship with the weekly papers. Each Thursday they are supplied with a number of short, one-page stories and a page of fillers which give information about agriculture and about research and extension work. The home and farm agents are linking up in this activity by conducting special columns and whole pages in their local papers.

The news service to the daily papers is carried on in cooperation with the Associated Press. In addition to articles supplied at intervals throughout the week, the Associated Press also uses a feature service from the reports of the county farm agents. These are generally used by the papers under the title, "What Farmers Are Doing." During the past year, 243 items of news were used from the weekly reports of the agents.

The agricultural papers are supplied with a copy of the material going to the weeklies and are given special exclusive articles. An article each month appears in the Southern Planter, of Richmond, and an article each quarter appears in the Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh.

At least three new farm pages were started during the past year. The weekly page appearing in the News and Observer, of Raleigh, has attracted considerable attention and nearly every article on this page is supplied by the staff of the School of Agriculture. Special feature articles also go to the main State dailies for use on Monday morning.

Feature articles are submitted to various papers and agricultural magazines as the occasion arises. The papers also clip extensively from Extension Farm News, although this publication is the official house organ of the School of Agriculture and not supposed to be a part of the news service. An average of about 11,000 copies per month were mailed out last year. The cuts used in the publication were much in demand.

The Division maintains a file of photographs for illustration work and handles all the photographic work of the extension specialists.

From December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1925, the Division mailed out 2,017,282 pieces of mail, which included bulletins, post cards, form letters and various blanks and forms used by the different offices. More than three-fourths of this material was mimeographed or multigraphed in the office. The Division also handled the mailing of "Agriculture and Industry" at the rate of 6,500 copies per week.

During the fiscal year from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, six extension circulars with a total edition of 68,500 copies were printed and distributed. These are as follows:

Number and Title	*Number of Copies*
122. (Reprint) Farm and Home Garden Manual	7,500
147. Training and Pruning Young Apple Trees	4,000
148. Preparation of Food	12,000
149. Fertilizers for Tobacco	10,000
150. Culture and Value of the Farm Home Garden	10,000
114. (Reprint) Canning Fruits and Vegetables	25,000
Total	68,500

Four extension folders with a total edition of 80,000 copies were issued, as follows:

Number and Title	*Number of Copies*
15. Prevent Leaf Spot Diseases of Tobacco	5,000
16. Save the Brood Sow	10,000
3. (Reprint) Milk for the Whole Family	15,000
17. Boll Weevil Program for 1925	50,000
Total	80,000

Two poster bulletins with an edition of 6,000 copies were prepared and distributed as follows:

Number and Title	*Number of Copies*
27. Do You Plant Selected Seed Cotton?	3,000
28. What Is Your Time Worth?	3,000
Total	6,000

In addition to these, the Tenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Extension Service was written, edited and printed in an edition of 1,000 copies.

In miscellaneous work, the Division handles the general supplies used by the agents and specialists of the Extension Service. An effort is made to give a twenty-four hour service in this work.

In July, The American Association of Agricultural College Editors, at which 25 different States were represented as well as many farm papers and officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture met at State College.

The Division makes an effort to assist in any campaign being put on by the extension workers, visiting the scene of the campaign where possible and engaging in work with newspapers and other agencies in promoting the project.

FARM DEMONSTRATION

Assistant Director.—During the past year, 75 counties were supplied with county agents. In three counties there were assistant county agents and one county (Halifax) has two agents, each with his own territory. W. B. Pace, district agent in charge of the northeastern district, resigned on May 1 and was succeeded by B. Troy Ferguson, formerly county agent in Wilson County.

In the mountain district, R. A. Crowell resigned as county agent of Ashe County and was succeeded by E. C. Turner, Jr. In Buncombe, C. W. Tilson, assistant county agent, was transferred to Jackson County to have charge of the work, and S. R. Wallis was appointed to fill his position. In Cherokee County, the appropriation for county agent work was withdrawn December 1st and renewed February 1st. R. W. Gray was transferred from Jackson to succeed H. H. Ellis, who resigned. In Jackson County, the appropriation was withdrawn February 1st and renewed August 1st, when C. W. Tilson was made county agent. Earle Brintnall was appointed county agent in Madison County when an appropriation was made effective May 1st.

In Cleveland County of the piedmont district, Alvin Hardin succeeded R. E. Lawrence as county agent on December 1. In Iredell County, R. W. Graeber was appointed extension forestry specialist and was succeeded by A. R. Morrow, formerly county agent in Montgomery County. In Surry County, H. E. White was appointed county agent, effective October 20.

Farm tours are popular projects in some counties.

In the central district, N. C. Shiver became county agent of Chatham County, effective September 7. In Richmond County, J. L. Dove was transferred from Caswell to succeed W. H. Barton, who resigned.

In the northeastern district, E. P. Welch was appointed as agent in Beaufort County to succeed F. W. Risher.

In the southeastern district, Hugh Overstreet was appointed to succeed A. H. Harris, who resigned to take up farming. In Craven County, W. H. Shearin was appointed assistant county agent. In Cumberland County, N. B. Stevens was transferred from Johnston to become county agent on February 9. In Jones County, J. T. Monroe was appointed to succeed E. F. Fletcher. In Onslow County, J. D. Brandon was appointed to be county agent. In Pender County, W. H. Robbins was appointed to succeed C. M. James.

The assistant director has continued the work started in 1923 of securing a better organization of county agent work. County plans of work much better adapted to the needs of the various counties were made up and carried out. Sixty-five counties with 971 communities have conducted definite programs of work.

The boll weevil program was enlarged during the year. In addition to those extension workers who are giving their attention to this problem, 21 additional workers were placed on plantations and groups of farms. The season aided in boll weevil control but the farmers appeared well satisfied with the results secured by this trained help.

Attention was devoted to developing money crops for the territory outside of the cotton and tobacco area. Certain truck crops around the larger towns, cabbage and potatoes in the more remote regions, dairy cattle and poultry gave the best returns. Demonstrations in feeding hogs probably created more interest than any other one piece of work

During the year, the farm demonstration division assisted at the State Fair, the Negro State Fair, 40 white county fairs, 168 white community fairs, and 7 Negro county fairs and 31 Negro community fairs. This made a total of 248 fairs at which assistance was rendered by the extension workers.

The agents also distributed 824,350 pounds of pyrotol to 3,114 farmers. It is estimated that over $90,000 was saved to these cooperating farmers.

Mountain District.—The mountain district suffered one of the most unusual crop years in its history last year. A late frost did much damage in the higher sections, after which there was a continuous dry season lasting throughout the year which reduced crop yields, especially on the uplands, and had a serious effect on the morale of the people. However, prices for all products ranged high and truck crops, poultry and dairy products found a ready market.

On December 1, there were eleven counties in which agents were employed, with an assistant agent in Buncombe, making a total of 12 men at work in the district. The extension service has slightly increased the amount of money which it is putting into county agent work in the mountains, while the counties themselves have a little more than maintained the amounts which they have appropriated. On November 30, last year, a total expenditure for county agents' salaries and traveling expenses amounting to $39,300 was being made in the mountain district.

Work in the mountain district this year has been distinguished by the formation of county boards of agriculture which led to the organization of a district agricultural advisory board which met in Asheville during the latter part of the year. An extensive effort has been made to develop a definite system of procedure over the entire mountain district. The agents are being urged to concentrate their efforts on matters of greatest importance and wherever this idea has been carried out, the work has prospered. Much of the miscellaneous work is being eliminated and a large part of the agents' time is being spent in teaching through definite result demonstrations. The county agents of the mountain section have made an earnest

effort to standardize their work and help establish a system of agriculture suitable for the farmers of the district.

Piedmont District.—During the past year, county agent work was conducted throughout the entire year in 19 of the 22 counties of the piedmont district. Surry County came in on October 20 as an additional county. There was no turnover in personnel, no appropriation was discontinued, and no trouble was experienced in any of the counties. It appears that the county officials and the general public regard county agent work with greater favor than ever before. In this district, the work is regarded as a stable movement in the interest of better agriculture and better rural conditions.

So far as the county agent work is concerned, the financial situation in the district has never been better. The counties appropriated $5,850 more than the Extension Service for use as salaries of the agents. This, of course, was offset by travel allowance of $10,000, which is supplied by the Agricultural Extension Service.

During the year, the county agents conducted 1,559 method demonstrations, covering all the main phases of agriculture in the piedmont section. They also carried on 8,692 actual result demonstrations. These result demonstrations were conducted by each agent and are having a profound influence on bettering the agriculture of the section. One of the basic projects of the piedmont section has been in soil improvement for the purpose of increasing acre yields, preventing erosion, and building up the fertility of the soil. The agents have also devoted attention to the use of improved field seeds.

With livestock, the agents gave most of their attention to dairy cattle and poultry. It is found that few farmers in the piedmont territory can raise beef cattle and make money on the project; therefore, this phase of the livestock industry is not encouraged. Sheep raising is being given some attention, though there is a prejudice against this class of animals with many farmers in the section. With hogs, C. A. Sheffield of Davidson County is doing the outstanding piece of work in the district. However, nearly every farmer in the piedmont district raises a few pigs to supply meat for his family. In Davidson County, the feeding of hogs for market according to the method outlined by the Swine Extension Office has been one of the major projects.

The universal work with livestock is in dairying, though this project is not yet satisfactory. There has been considerable improvement made in the quality of dairy cattle as well as with the family cow, but there is still a large number of grades throughout the territory. The dairy industry of the piedmont section is growing each year, and the past year saw more improvement along breeding lines than any other year. The severe drouth which prevailed during the year was a great handicap to dairy farming. In spite of this, a good many farmers started pure-bred herds with a view of producing milk and butterfat commercially. The predominating breeds of dairy cattle are Jerseys and Guernseys, with Jerseys in the lead.

The agents are called on more frequently for advice on poultry growing

than any other one thing. Last year they gave more method demonstrations in poultry than any other, and in result demonstrations only two other projects exceeded that of poultry. Those breeds or varieties which are becoming more popular are Reds, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns. New hatcheries have been installed in a number of the counties preparatory to spring hatching.

Club work has been rather a disappointment in most counties. Only three of the county agents had any success in organized club work during the past year, although nearly all of the agents had a few boys and girls carrying on some phase of this work. In one county, nearly $10,000 was made by boys and girls in poultry club work.

Work in horticulture has not been outstanding except in three or four counties. Considerable work has been done, however, in the home orchard, and the agents in Surry, Wilkes, Alexander, Caldwell and Burke have given a large share of their attention to the commercial orchards in those counties.

The agents have been very efficient in organization activities. They have encouraged the cooperative marketing of the larger crops, such as tobacco and cotton, and have helped in the handling of other products in a cooperative way. Cleveland County has organized a sweet potato growers' association where one man markets the entire product.

During the year, more and better work has been accomplished in the piedmont district than ever before. A number of the agents have been in their counties for several years, and they have a personal knowledge of all conditions, so that they are better able to plan and conduct their work for the good of the people. Indications are that the coming year will be richer still in accomplishment.

Central District.—County agent work was conducted throughout the entire year in 14 counties of the central district last year. As in the past, these agents stressed the use of legumes for soil improvement. The acreage planted to vetch and oats showed a good increase with five counties ordering 132,000 pounds of vetch seed as compared with 56,000 pounds ordered in the same counties in 1924. A number of soybean variety demonstrations were made, and it was found that the Laredo is immune to nematode attacks as a result of the demonstrations conducted in Hoke and Richmond counties. Lespedeza is also becoming more popular. Last year the farmers of Union County ordered 4,000 bushels of lespedeza seed, and Anson County 2,000, making a total of 6,000 bushels for the two counties, which is more than four times the amount of lespedeza planted in 1924. Nor does this take into consideration the seed saved by farmers of the two counties. Farmers are giving more attention to winter cover crops and to terracing and drainage. Nine of the agents assisted their farmers in securing dolomitic limestone and reported 73 carloads ordered in the district.

With farm crops, demonstrations with corn, oats and Abruzzi rye have been especially valuable. Six of the agents put on cotton variety tests, and eleven helped the farmers to secure better seed. Damage done by the boll weevil is causing many progressive farmers to plant improved cotton seed.

In the sandhill section, cotton wilt and root knot have been given attention, and agents in this territory are advising crop rotations and wilt resistant seed to overcome the difficulty.

Ten of the agents report work with permanent pastures. Nine report work with hay and forage crops, while barley is also gaining in favor in certain counties.

Horticultural crops are becoming important in the central district. The first carlot shipment of peaches was made from Anson County last year when 25 cars left the county. The dewberry growers have organized a marketing association and more attention is being given to the planting of pecan trees.

In animal husbandry, swine feeding demonstrations have attracted considerable attention. The Burlington and High Point creameries were consolidated last year and much work was done in the district in bringing in pure-bred sires. Outstanding work was done in this district by County Agent W. Kerr Scott, who won first prize in the State Better Sires Campaign. Second prize was won by E. S. Millsaps, of Randolph County. Mr. Scott placed 57 Jersey bulls, while Mr. Millsaps placed 30 Guernsey bulls. Some work was done with sheep and considerable activity was reported with poultry.

The boll weevil did not injure cotton as was expected, though considerable dusting was carried on on a number of individual farms. Three thousand acres of cotton in Scotland County were dusted by airplane. The agents devoted a great deal of attention to cooperative marketing, especially the marketing of poultry. Thirteen counties took part in this work in 1925 as compared to one county in 1924. Three cars of turkeys were shipped from Alamance, Randolph and Union counties.

Two counties organized boards of agriculture to assist in the work during the year.

Northeastern District.—The organization of extension work in the northeastern district was interrupted on May 1, when W. B. Pace, former district agent, resigned and was succeeded by B. Troy Ferguson. Since that date ten counties have conducted county agent work throughout the year. In Halifax, however, there are two agents at work, thus making really eleven counties reporting.

The principal crops in the northeastern territory are cotton, tobacco, corn, soybeans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts, with some general truck crops and some fruit. This district did not suffer from the intense drouth that prevailed over most of the State and crop production was good, though prices were low. It is felt that the two great needs of the district are better drainage and better transportation. Both of these are improving rapidly and better transportation is aiding the marketing problem. The agents are giving more attention to soil improvement than to any other one phase of the work. Better livestock with pastures is another need and one that is being rapidly met by greater interest, especially in swine and poultry. There is a lack of cooperation on the part of farmers in the northeastern district which seems hard to overcome and will have to be worked out in an educational way.

One of the great evils of the district is the prevalence of absentee landlords. No other section of the State suffers so much from this situation as does the northeastern district. In some counties, 60 to 65 per cent of the farmers are tenants. There is one well organized seed breeding association in the district that is selling field seeds in carlots and less. Good work was done during the past year in boll weevil control. Also considerable work was done in helping farmers to market their surplus hogs, sheep, poultry and eggs. Several cars of these products were shipped from a number of counties and thousands of dollars were brought in as a result. It is expected that the work in this territory will continue in a much healthier condition in the future.

Southeastern District.—Extension work in the southeastern district is conducted in 16 of the 19 counties. Upon the resignation of B. T. Ferguson in Wilson County, the work was discontinued there. In Johnston County, the work was discontinued through a change in county politics. The counties of the southeastern district naturally group themselves around certain problems which are common, and plans for the district must, therefore, be made according to these groups. In the cotton and tobacco counties more attention is given to improved seed, economic use of fertilizers, fertilization and cultivation of tobacco, better crop rotations, including the growing of legumes and the production of home supplies.

Tenant farming and farm credits continue to be two of the most vexing problems in the cotton and tobacco counties. Farm credit seems on a fair way to solution by the formation of credit organizations. In certain counties along the coast, the interest of the people has been devoted to the growing and handling of timber with a very primitive agricultural system. Demonstrations conducted with pastures and livestock, though, show there is a great profit in these waste lands by following the methods outlined in the demonstrations. All of these coastal counties have now been relieved from the Texas fever tick quarantine and are ready for the development of a real cattle industry.

The work is better organized in the southeastern district than ever before, especially where the agent has been in a county for three or more years. Three counties have made appropriations for a motion picture machine and several have organized county boards of agriculture or similar organizations which meet with the agents and discuss plans and problems.

The outstanding accomplishment of the district has been the work with poultry and the cooperative carlot shipments of poultry. Swine feeding and marketing have also attracted considerable attention, but this work was handicapped by the small corn crop of 1924. The development of permanent pastures has been going on for several years, and some of the best pastures in the State have been planted in this district. Considerable progress is being made in the handling of bees. Better methods of growing cotton have been put in operation, and this, aided by good weather control for the boll weevil, has produced good yields of cotton. Good progress is also reported in organized marketing, especially in the organization of truck growers.

The agents at work in the district have carried on their activities largely

as a result of experience in the last few years, and the program of work is designed to take advantage of tick eradication, reforestation and the use of idle land.

The State.—For the State of North Carolina, there were 89 agents at work during the past year. The men worked in 971 communities where 317 junior leaders and 1,443 adult leaders aided with the extension program. There were 171 clubs organized for junior work and 309 clubs for adult work. In these clubs were 1,505 boys, 484 girls, 6,858 men, and 2,034 women. A feature of this club work was the high percentage of members reporting.

The general activities of the agents, as in every year, were many. A brief survey would show that they trained 69 judging teams, made 51,299 farm visits, visited 22,717 different farms, visited nearly as many homes, and received 120,627 calls at their offices and 48,833 calls over the telephone.

Over $6,000 worth of produce was sold in one season at this curb market.

The agents spend most of their time in the field, yet some time must be given to office work. They made 130 extension exhibits at fairs and held 374 training meetings for leaders at which there were present 4,179 leaders. There were 3,713 meetings held at the various demonstrations which were attended by 156,914 people. In addition to these meetings, the agents also held a number of farmers' institutes, several extension schools and short courses and 23 club encampments. At the club encampments there were present 417 boys and 421 girls, or a total attendance of 1,081, including visitors. Fifty-eight agents reported that they held 2,138 general extension meetings which were attended by 158,392 persons.

The agents conducted demonstration work in soils, cereals, legume and forage crops, special crops, as cotton and tobacco, horticulture and forestry.

Many farmers were influenced to practice better methods as a result of these demonstrations. Work was also conducted in rodent control, livestock demonstrations, and rural engineering. Some progress is reported in agricultural economics. The keeping of farm accounts was stressed, and 128 men were influenced to keep accounts last year. As a result of this, 105 farmers were influenced to change their farming system. In addition, 932 farmers were induced to adopt complete farming systems according to recommendations. The reports show that 18 new credit associations were organized by eleven agents with a membership of 708 farmers. Method demonstrations in marketing were given to 1,499 farmers. In 76 marketing associations organized, the agents helped 6,016 farmers to save $98,737.99 on supplies purchased and $69,266.90 on products sold.

Negro Local Agents.—There have been no changes in the organization of extension work with Negroes during the year. J. D. Wray, club agent, resigned on December 1 to accept a position in the Negro State Agricultural College of Florida, and Z. H. Hyman was secured as local agent in Warren County. According to reports from the local agents, 268 communities in 18 counties have devoted some attention to definite community problems. The agents have been especially active in the promotion of garden work, a number of them inaugurating garden contests that have directed attention to the importance of a garden in feeding the family. Only four of the agents had county organizations during the year. Two State-wide conferences were held at which subject-matter and method topics were discussed.

The agents devoted more attention to soil fertility last year than to any other project. In this work, written plans were made and are now in use. These plans embrace a three-year rotation of crops which includes the planting of legumes and cover crops as often as possible.

Very few Negroes have orchards and much promotional work in this line has been done. The planting of pecan trees has been urged throughout the year. Two campaigns were put on to promote the planting of home gardens. One of these was conducted in the spring and the other in the fall. These two campaigns are handled through personal work with farmers, through mass meetings and through the mailing of circulars to individual farmers by local agents. Little attention is given to forestry except in an incidental way. Poultry has been handled as a part of the woman's work and with club members. A special effort was made last year to secure better breeds of poultry, better housing and better feeding methods.

Negro farmers are interested in rural engineering, especially in the terracing of land and the building of better homes. A new thing among Negro farmers last year was the keeping of records of farm work. The outlook for the work is especially encouraging, due to the fact that ministers, teachers and other leaders among the Negroes are becoming more interested in the welfare of their race.

HOME DEMONSTRATION

Fifty-two counties were organized in home demonstration work for white women and girls and six counties for Negroes last year. There was an enrollment of 13,095 girls and 12,518 women in 1,219 clubs. In addition, 732 boys and 390 men were given instruction, making a total enrollment of 26,735. Of this number, 19,370 completed their projects and made reports.

Assistant State Agent.—The Assistant State Agent gave her time to six definite projects. The first of these was instruction in subject-matter material, like clothing, household furnishing, foods and home beautification; second, training leaders; third, assisting in administration; fourth, organization work; fifth, supervisory work with agents in field; and sixth, recreational work through fairs and club encampments.

Assistance was given in holding three "Milk-for-Health" weeks in Nash, Edgecombe and Wayne counties. Later in the fall, another milk campaign was put on in Pitt County. The short course for farm women at State College was given attention. There were 60 women from 20 counties enrolled at this course and a definite program of instruction was given. The fifth annual short course for club girls was placed in charge of the Assistant State Agent. In this short course, 175 club leaders from 33 counties took courses of study under the expert guidance of the home agents and subject-matter specialists.

Team demonstrations at the State Fair was another feature of the assistant agent's work last year. Twenty-two teams entered in this competition and made creditable showings. First prize was won by the health team from Cleveland County. Some of the teams were requested later to give their demonstrations before gatherings of club women in various parts of the State.

The Assistant State Agent gave much time in the fall to attending fairs and acting as judge at some of the larger fairs. She held 63 extension meetings and attended 218 other meetings at which there was a total of 30,808 persons. She also visited 40 home agents and attended 99 demonstrations.

Clothing Specialist.—After attending six group conferences of home agents, arranged that they might learn of the work to be done by the clothing specialist, this worker began her activities in training local leaders in clothing work and in conducting short courses and preparing subject-matter material for these leaders and home demonstration club members. The group conferences took most of two months and were attended by 48 agents. One five-day short course was given for the colored home agents. Organized work for training local leaders was conducted in 15 counties. There were 29 one-day schools held for women and one for girls. Three two-day schools for local leaders were held and 185 clubs were represented. The clothing specialist gave a minor part of her time to house furnishings. Five schools to instruct local leaders in this subject were held in as many counties.

Piedmont and Mountain District.—Home Demonstration work is conducted in 13 of the 38 counties of the piedmont and mountain district. In these counties, there are 134 women's clubs with an enrollment of 3,359,

and 149 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 2,505. Twelve of the counties have county councils of farm women and one county has a girls' council. Four of the counties have the farm women and urban women associated in a federation of women's clubs.

Changes in personnel involved Polk County, where Miss Lois Holderbaum succeeded Mrs. Sarah P. Smith; Cabarrus County, where Miss Mattie Lee Cooley was transferred from Northampton to succeed Miss Lillian Cole; and Rutherford County, where Miss Gladys Perry succeeded Mrs. H. N. McBrayer.

Prize-winning club team from Cleveland County at State Fair.

The work is in good condition in the mountain and piedmont district. Several of the counties have increased their appropriations so that the agent might have her own car. All of the agents have well-planned programs of work, and ten counties held a county-wide campaign of some kind last year. Recreational instruction was given in each of the organized counties with 88 clubs or groups receiving the instruction.

Central District.—Fourteen of the 23 counties in the central district had home agents at work last year. County councils of farm women were organized in 12 counties, and there were 112 organized clubs with women and 114 organized clubs with girls.

There were several changes in personnel. In Alamance County, Miss Marjorie Holmes was transferred from Stanly to succeed Miss Edna Reinhardt, who resigned because of ill health. Miss Elizabeth Bridge was transferred from Harnett to Granville. Miss Rose Elwood Bryan resigned in Moore County to enter commercial work. Miss Marian Swain resigned in Scotland County and Miss Katherine Millsaps was appointed to the position. Miss Marjorie Holmes resigned in Stanly County and was succeeded by Miss Delano Wilson, formerly of Washington County.

Club winners leave for National Club Congress.

Nine of the agents in the central district have well equipped offices which is reflected in better office work and in the keeping of more complete records.

There are 112 women's clubs with an enrollment of 2,978 members and 114 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 2,525. Nineteen county-wide campaigns were put on by the agents embracing activity in gardens, home improvement, better homes, biscuits, kitchens, poultry, home grounds and clean-up campaigns. Thirteen of the agents are training 270 women and 102 girls as project leaders. Seven of the agents trained eleven club teams to engage in team demonstrations.

Tidewater District.—Twelve counties in the tidewater district are organized in home demonstration work. There are 128 women's clubs with an enrollment of 2,360 and 122 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 2,242 members. Of this enrollment 1,804 women completed their projects and made reports, while 1,592 girls reported. The agents are training and have assistance from 285 leaders among the women and 156 among the girls. There are ten county councils of farm women and 6 of juniors. Nine of the counties sent delegates to the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs and eleven counties were represented at the district meeting of Women's Clubs.

Miss Hattie Mae Morrisey resigned in Craven County and was succeeded by Miss Cornelia Simpson. Miss Bernice Allen resigned in Halifax to study for her master's degree at Columbia, and was succeeded by Miss Hazel Ervin. Miss Mattie Lee Cooley, of Northampton, was transferred and succeeded by Miss Mary Sue Wigley. Miss Delano Wilson was transferred and succeeded by Miss Emma Gray Moorhead in Washington County. Miss Bertha Lee Ferguson was installed as new agent in Pitt County and Miss Rachel Everett was appointed in Currituck County.

The plans of work were well carried out in this district. Projects covering nearly every phase of home and community life in the section were adopted and put through. Eight counties put on county-wide campaigns, and seven agents are training 285 women project leaders and 156 girl leaders. These local leaders multiply the efforts of the agent, enable the clubs to have twice as many meetings each year, permit the carrying on of the work in the absence of the agent and arouse the interest of the families and communities. Leaders are selected by appointment and election. Nine home agents trained 16 demonstration teams.

Eastern District.—Thirteen of the 16 counties in the eastern district have home agents at work. Three of the counties have Negro agents and one county discontinued home demonstration work during the year. Three new agents were installed and there was a gain of $2,000 in appropriations for the district. There are 139 organized clubs for women with a membership of 3,107 and 156 girls' clubs with a membership enrollment of 3,957. Twelve of the counties have county councils of farm women and two have county federations of women's clubs. One county has a federation of the girls' clubs. Nine counties sent delegates to the State meeting of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs and ten were represented at the Federation of Women's Clubs. The home agents have trained 316 local leaders among the women and 75 among the girls. Twenty women from the district attended the short course for farm women and 76 girls attended the short course for club girls. The agents trained 49 demonstration teams, influenced 178 girls to enter college, held seven encampments for club members, helped with 14 county fairs and promoted 12 community fairs.

The clothing projects have been valuable in the eastern district during the past year. Hundreds of women are learning to dress better with less expense and other hundreds are studying how best to manage the home to save energy and time. Three county-wide milk campaigns were held.

Nearly $50,000 was added to the family income through the curb market idea, and the home agents promoted and helped with cooperative carlot shipments of poultry which brought in $48,141.20 to six counties.

The district agent sums up admirably the work done in her territory by saying: "The rural women and girls are not only improving themselves and their homes, but their interests, through contact, are widened and deepened, their outlook broadened, with a resulting influence upon the community life."

Champion clothing team from Cumberland County.

The State.—Instruction given by the division of home demonstration work is done by the home agents assisted by a local leader in each club and is based on a four-year program of work. The division has attempted to have at least one local leader in each organized club. To develop such leadership, 231 training meetings were held with an attendance of 5,225 leaders. In addition, 23 county and State short courses have been held with an attendance of 1,059 leaders. Fifty-two agents with the assistance of 1,886 leaders have given 11,628 method demonstrations at which there were 265,976 farm women. The agents visited 14,171 farm homes last year. There are 46 county councils of farm women and seven for girls.

Last year 100 per cent of the organized counties sent in plans of work for the year. These plans were followed closely throughout the year. Out of the 52 organized counties, home agents in 49 held 62 county-wide campaigns. These had to do with the main projects now before the farm women of the State.

The goals set up by the State office for the year were worked towards with energy and application and considerable success was obtained in many

of the projects. The staff was strengthened by the addition of a clothing specialist. Better trained agents are being secured and standards of work are rising steadily.

The home demonstration division held the first short course for farm women last year with 60 women from 20 counties enrolled. Instruction was given in food preparation and meal planning, clothing, household furnishing and poultry husbandry.

The fifth annual short course for girls was attended by 175 club members from 33 counties, and instruction was given in food, clothing, room improvement, recreation and poultry husbandry. Home agents and members of the college faculty gave the instruction.

The club team demonstrations were unusually good last year. Twenty-two teams were finally selected from the districts to attend the State contest held at the State Fair last fall. The health team from Cleveland County won first place in this contest.

Sixty farm women attend first short course at State College.

The statistics of the work done last year show that food preparation is being taught in 52 counties and that 9,782 women in 482 clubs and 9,079 girls in 449 clubs received the instruction. Of the total enrollment of 18,861, a total of 11,186 completed the work.

The conservation of fruits, vegetables and meats was conducted in 52 counties with 710,407 quarts of products being put up for market and home use. In nutrition, 6,457 women in 342 clubs and 7,141 girls in 259 clubs were given instruction. Nutrition facts are being taught in connection with the garden, the family cow and the poultry work. In clothing work, instruction was given in 317 women's clubs with an enrollment of 6,347 and 3,972 women completed the assigned project. There were 9,345 girls enrolled in the clothing project in 413 clubs and over 5,000 of the girls completed their work.

Millinery is somewhat of a new project, yet 12 counties carried on this study last year with the club members completing 3,300 hats at an average saving of $2 per hat. Dress design was another new project conducted in nine counties. One girl won a scholarship for her design. The clothing club work with girls is one of the most popular projects of the home demonstration division. Many young ladies are learning efficient methods of sewing because of this project.

Seven home agents are giving instruction in home management to 279 groups in which are enrolled 179 girls and 2,856 women. Twenty-six of the girls and 1,335 women completed the work and made reports. As a result of the demonstrations made, 1,926 homes adopted better practices. Home furnishing was taught in 33 counties, and the work was carried along with the Better Homes movement. Halifax County made a notable record in this latter phase of the project by improving 60 kitchens, building and furnishing a model home, holding a garden contest, a better babies contest, and influencing many home owners to adopt better practices. The county was awarded first prize for this zone.

Farmers of Nash County build a club house for their wives.

In home health and sanitation 2,532 homes adopted the recommended health practices; 101 built sanitary closets; 146 homes were screened for the first time, and 221 adopted better methods of controlling such pests as mosquitoes, flies and other insects.

Beautification of the home grounds was an important project in 24 counties with 200 different groups receiving instruction. Good plans for home beautification were adopted by 1,895 homes. In home gardens, the work was done in 29 counties with 464 groups receiving the instruction and 4,760 homes adopting the garden work or making new gardens. Home poultry

was studied in 370 communities and instruction was given to 194 women's clubs with 2,820 members and to 120 boys' and girls' clubs with 1,631 members enrolled. Of these 3,031 completed the work. This project is conducted in cooperation with the office of poultry extension. In home dairying, 576 women took part. A number of Negro homes were also reached in this activity and the work was carried on with the nutrition and food preparation projects. Thirty-two individual counties have curb markets where the home agents help farm women to dispose of their surplus produce. Three counties market together in Wilmington, and others have exchange markets and parcel post selling. Sales on the curb markets alone have amounted to $221,996.78.

Arts and crafts is not a major project, but 15 counties report work of this kind. The agents have helped some farm women to add to their income very materially by this work.

The home agents helped to hold 26 club encampments for boys and girls with an attendance of 1,494. Seven agents held encampments for the club women and one tri-county encampment was held in the eastern part of the State. The home agents gave aid at 100 white fairs and 14 Negro fairs in the State last year.

The work with Negro women is being done in six organized counties. The colored agent is assistant to the white agent and is putting in the same kind of work in a more simplified form. There were 115 clubs with a membership of 3,285 women and girls conducting the various home demonstration projects last year.

CLUB WORK

During the past year, an effort was made to bring the responsibility of club work closer home to the district and county agents. Some progress was made and interest quickened as shown by the organization of 974 clubs last year as compared with only 513 in 1924. There were 21,582 club members enrolled last year as compared to 7,617 in 1924 and 13,457 members completed their reports as compared to only 4,338 in 1924. The greatest progress was made with the girls, but work with boys was so effective that indications are for greater success in this work during the coming years.

A total of 53 club encampments and one State rally were held. A total of 2,578 boys and girls attended these encampments and were given leadership training as well as subject-matter information. Dal Williams, of Lenoir County, won the scholarship of $600 offered by the Educational Bureau of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda organization for the club boy making the highest yield of corn on five acres. This member produced an average of 83.77 bushels per acre and is now attending State College.

Four prizes offered by the Cooperative Cotton Growers' Association to the boys who made the best record in growing cotton on three acres of land were won by Lloyd Weeks, of Holly Springs; George E. Williams, of Kinston; William House, of Kinston, and Charlie Leagans, of Cana, in the order named. The first prize winner produced 6,115 pounds of seed cotton.

The Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce cooperated in offering prizes for better methods of cotton culture under boll weevil conditions. The

prizes were offered to boys in four different zones of the cotton growing section and stimulated considerable effort on the part of the cotton club members. The American Jersey Cattle Club aided in the calf club work by awarding prizes.

The most satisfactory phase of the club work program last year was the evident determination of the county agents to make it an important part of their activities in the future.

Old club members in Alamance County celebrate fifteenth anniversary of the work.

DAIRYING

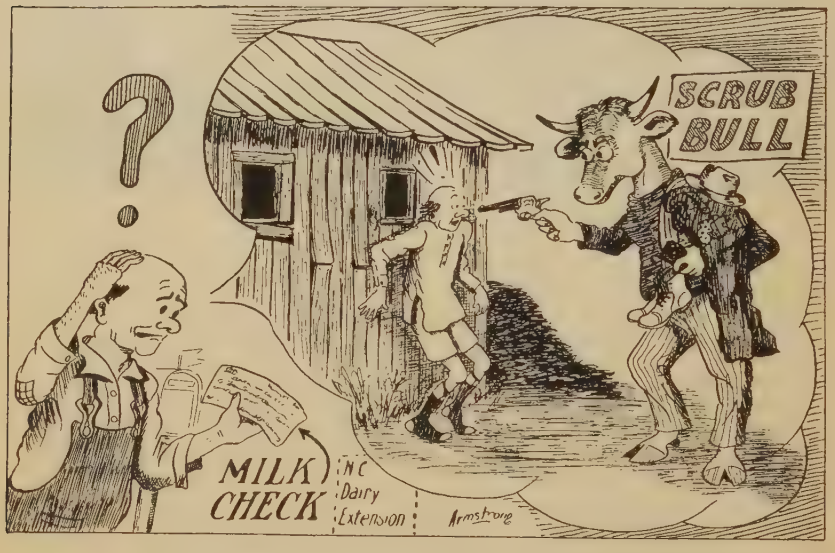
In dairy extension work, the specialists last year made 418 visits to county farm and home agents and 3,164 visits to dairymen, milk plants and creameries. These workers attended 238 meetings at which there were 12,121 persons in attendance. The work necessitated a number of letters of advice and suggestions, as well as many circular letters dealing with important phases of dairy husbandry. With the cooperation of county agents, 250 pure-bred bulls and 221 pure-bred and high-grade cows were placed in the State.

There was little change of personnel in the office during the year. W. A. Graham, who was assistant in cheddar cheese work having supervision over the factories in Henderson and Haywood counties, resigned and all of the cheese work was placed in charge of H. L. Wilson. The office of dairy extension was fortunate last year in securing assistance for 45 days from some of the leading dairymen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the development service of the railroads and from the various breed associations. This service was especially valuable in promoting sire campaigns. Three new cow testing associations with 61 members, owning 1,936 cows,

were organized. These associations are located in Buncombe, Forsyth, Wake and Durham counties. There are now five active associations in the State, comprising 108 herds in the membership and about 3,000 cows.

One of the outstanding efforts of the dairy extension division last year was a better dairy sire campaign put on in cooperation with county agents in Alamance, Randolph, Rowan, Catawba, Iredell, Cleveland, Gaston, Wilkes, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Union and Forsyth counties. The campaigns in these counties were well organized and resulted in 195 pure-bred animals being placed. First prize for placing the largest number of animals was won by W. Kerr Scott, of Alamance, who placed 58 bulls, 51 of which were Jerseys. Second prize was won by E. S. Millsaps, Jr., of Randolph County, who placed 30 dairy bulls, 26 of which were Guernseys. The campaign stimulated more interest in the better sires movement, as shown by the fact that only 49 pure-bred dairy bulls were reported as being placed in 1924, whereas last year the reports show that 250 such animals were placed.

Much attention was given to helping dairymen provide better feed at lower prices and at least one cow testing association assembled a good grain mixture at $46 per ton equal in value to a mixed dairy feed for which other dairymen were paying from $55 to $58 per ton. Twenty feed schools were conducted last year.



What the check tells!

Success was attained by the Brushy Fork Cheese Factory in making 31 Swiss cheese, weighing, when cured, 2,743 pounds. This cheese was sold at an average of 34.6 cents per pound.

Part of the work of the dairy extension service has to do with assisting creameries and milk plants with their manufacturing problems. The creameries last year produced approximately 1,677,000 pounds of butter.

These creameries are served by 7,650 producers of cream and over $565,000 was paid these producers last year. Dairying and milk plants are developing rapidly around the larger cities of the State.

In Eastern Carolina special work is being done by a member of the dairy extension office along the line of developing the family cow movement, holding feed schools and organizing calf clubs. In the mountain section of North Carolina, dairy extension work is chiefly concerned with the development of dairy herds and assisting the cheese factories. Three factories in Watauga County and one in Avery were given assistance throughout the entire year. For part of the year, assistance was given to one factory in Haywood County and one in Henderson. These two latter factories later started selling milk to the tourist trade. The great need in the mountains is for better cows, and this work is receiving close attention at the present time. Eleven head of Jersey cows were placed in Madison County and 19 head in Jackson County. In both of these counties the farmers have been concerned chiefly with the production of beef cattle, corn and wheat. Thirty farmers have begun dairy farming in Macon County. One of the finest Ayrshire bulls in the United States was purchased for a farmer in Watauga County.

SWINE

Extension work with swine continues to be one of the valuable phases of agricultural work in North Carolina. Both farmers and county agents are rapidly accepting the idea of better feeding of swine for the high market and for improving the herds to produce better weight and quality of animals. Last year, workers in the office of swine extension made 382 visits to demonstrations and 1,464 visits to individual farmers. The records show that 46 different meetings were attended and a tremendous number of personal and circular letters written in answer to various inquiries.

In cooperation with the county agents and agricultural high school teachers, the office conducted 107 hog feeding demonstrations in 16 counties. In these demonstrations, there were 1,693 animals weighing 109,994 pounds at the beginning of the demonstrations. Only 1,096 of the animals were carried through the feed program. These animals weighed 78,949 pounds at the beginning of the demonstrations and closed the period with a total weight of 192,298 pounds. This made a total clear gain of 113,349 pounds, or an average of 103 pounds per pig. The profit per pig on each animal carried through the feeding demonstration was $4.23, and the total profit accruing from the work amounted to over $25,000. The pigs paid an average of $2.13 per bushel for all corn fed them.

All of the demonstration work conducted by the swine extension office is based on definite facts. The pigs are weighed at the beginning of the demonstration, all feed is weighed, and the animals are again weighed during the demonstration and at its close. Both the grower and the county agent know exactly the amount of feed consumed and are in a position to find out if the pigs paid a profit or were produced at a loss. It is the possession of such essential facts which has made this work grow in importance and value to the farmers of North Carolina.

POULTRY

Because of the very nature of the work, poultry extension is one of the most popular phases of agricultural work conducted by the State College of Agriculture. Both the home and farm agents are interested in poultry production and have given excellent support to the projects of the poultry extension office. Club work has been successful in a number of counties and there has been a remarkable growth in the installation of incubators, the building of poultry houses and brooder houses. Cooperative carlot marketing of poultry has been developed to relieve the existing surplus of stocks and has in itself promoted the work of the poultry extension office. However, the extension specialists alone have marketed about $7,000 worth of table poultry and over that amount in breeding stock exchanged from one county to another. The office has placed at least 40 incubators and 250 brooders during the year. This is in addition to a large number placed by county home and farm agents.

A mountain county imports 15,000 baby chicks in one shipment.

The figures show that during the past year, workers in the office of poultry extension visited 810 farms, made 790 demonstrations and attended 255 meetings at which there were 6,680 persons. Twelve shows and fairs were attended at which 458 poultry breeders showed 3,412 birds. These members won nearly $3,000 in cash. The office of poultry extension has

assisted in remodeling 129 poultry houses and in building 100 new poultry houses. A total of 549 flocks have been culled, 15 judging contests held, 138 educational exhibits made and 251 educational lectures given.

Changes in personnel involved the resignation of E. G. Wardin and the appointment of C. F. Parrish as assistant poultry extension specialist. Mr. Parrish began work on July 1.

The office has eight definite projects under way. These projects call for the standardization of farm flocks, cooperative buying and selling, better feeding, better poultry buildings, selection of breeding birds, control of diseases, exhibit at fairs and shows, and giving publicity to the work of the poultry club members. Good progress was reported on all eight of these projects. The work appears to be on a better basis now than ever before.

FIELD CROPS

Extension work in field crops was concerned chiefly last year with the improvement of the existing varieties of cotton. Farmers of the State planted approximately 2,060,000 acres of cotton last year and used a corresponding number of bushels of seed for planting. Reports show that approximately 8,500 bushels of improved seed were introduced and distributed by county agents. More than 200 cotton variety tests were conducted in the cotton growing sections. In only four out of these 200 experiments have the local unimproved varieties yielded higher than the standard improved varieties. As a result of all tests, improved seed of the Cleveland and Mexican Big Boll varieties averaged 79 pounds of lint per acre more than the best local varieties grown. The demonstrations show further that after pure-bred cotton is brought into a community, seed selection must be kept up in the field. Three years after a car of pure-bred Cleveland Big Boll cotton seed was distributed in Hertford County, a comparison was made in four demonstrations. The results showed that the old cotton brought in three years before had deteriorated to such an extent that new seed produced 85 pounds of lint more per acre.

The office has devoted attention to seed improvement by communities. This is done by choosing one standard variety for a community. The Cleveland Big Boll and Mexican Big Boll have been chosen as the standard varieties for North Carolina because of their high yield and quality of lint. On lands infested with wilt, the Dixie Triumph has been chosen as the standard. An effort is being made to improve this standard through seed selection in the field each fall. Plant selection demonstrations were held in five counties last year. Eleven variety demonstrations were conducted in cooperation with county agents and three others in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry. Eight of these 15 demonstrations were successful, while seven were failures, due to various causes. Following the variety demonstrations, farmers have been urged to standardize on the two leading varieties recommended by the office. The office has a list of reliable seed breeders and growers of dependable cotton seed and has answered many inquiries relative to where such seed might be secured.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

The objects of soil improvement work are to enable the farmer to secure greater acre yields, to establish a better system of agriculture, and to preserve and enrich the soil. In carrying out these projects, farmers of the State are given definite information regarding the use of fertilizers, lime, manure and leguminous crops in suitable crop rotations. While the work was hindered in the piedmont and mountain sections by the severe drouth, excellent results were secured in the coastal plain section.

The work in fertilizers consisted mainly in conducting actual field demonstrations based on findings of the Experiment Station. Last year, five county agents reported that 887 tons of fertilizers had been mixed at home at a saving of about $5 per ton. In the use of lime, field demonstrations have been valuable in increasing the acreage limed for legumes. In one

Where the lime gave out, there is no clover on this Wake County demonstration.

county the limed land made 46 bushels of corn and 22 bushels of soybeans per acre, which was double the yield of beans on unlimed land in the same field. More lime has been used for tobacco this year than ever before. Eighteen counties report that 14,930 tons of lime were bought during the past year.

With legumes and cover crops, an effort was made to show the need for more organic matter in the soil. In 29 counties, 137 demonstrations in growing legumes for soil improvement were conducted. There are 36 demonstrations with crop rotations now in progress. The extension agronomist visited 31 counties during the year, conducted campaigns for soil improvement in eight counties and held a total of 55 meetings. Sixteen

county agents were assisted in putting on 49 special demonstrations, principally with legumes. Ten of the demonstrations were completed, 33 are in progress and 6 failed.

The statistics of the office show that 171 visits were made to demonstrations; 137 visits were made to individual farms, and 55 meetings were held at which there were 1,203 persons. Forty-three soil improvement demonstrations and 36 crop rotation demonstrations were made. The extension agronomist made exhibits at 5 fairs and acted as judge at 7 fairs. A total of 31 counties were visited in the work. Reports from 39 counties show that 132,570 acres of cover crops, principally legumes and rye, were planted last fall.

PASTURES

Special work in pastures was begun as a new feature of extension work by the College last year. The agronomist worked in 33 counties, made one trip to each of 20 counties, visited 168 demonstrations, 64 other farms, and gave a number of recommendations for seeding lawns and for fertilizing and renovating old pastures. Assistance in judging was given at two community fairs and four county fairs.

Much preliminary work was necessary in beginning pasture extension work last year. There was great variation in the grass mixtures seeded and in the methods tried. It was necessary that a study be made to determine the most profitable methods being used. Therefore, the field activities of the extension agronomist consisted first of visiting a number of pasture demonstrations put on in the past, making observations and securing records of the demonstrations. An effort was made to secure data on the kind of clovers and grasses seeded in the original and subsequent plantings which proved adapted to the soil type and grazing conditions. Information as to the best systems of soil treatment, such as applying lime, fertilizer and manure, was also secured. The methods and rate of seeding which seemed to be best adapted to a particular soil type were studied. This data was used in planning additional demonstrations over the State.

The information secured showed that some grasses which formerly made up a major portion of the pasture mixtures do not seem to merit a place in subsequent plantings. Others, however, deserve an important place. Carpet grass has made good on practically all the soil types of the coastal plain. This grass and lespedeza produce from one to three animal units of grazing per acre from April 1 to December 1, depending, of course, upon the rainfall and soil fertility. It is said to be low in feed value, but no other grass will grow so well on lands where this grass seems adapted, and it produces a large quantity of pasture for cattle, horses, sheep and goats. Dallis grass is also an important pasture grass. It grows well on medium moist lands and is resistant to injury from drouth. Red Top appears to have an important place in pasture mixtures from the mountains to the sea. Kentucky Blue grass does well on certain loamy soils and Bermuda grass produces fairly good grazing during midsummer and the early fall.

The use of lime for pastures has unquestioned importance, and the best pastures observed had received an application of lime at the rate of from

one to two tons per acre. Good results were secured from the use of acid phosphate and from nitrogenous fertilizers. The nitrogen fertilizer does not pay as well as the phosphate application. Manures also gave favorable results.

During the past year, business men have cooperated to push pasture demonstrations. A large number of field meetings were held by county agents and some interesting pasture tours were made by groups of farmers in various counties. While the pasture work is just beginning in North Carolina, indications are that it will increase in importance and be of tremendous value in improving livestock conditions in the State.

TOBACCO

Demonstrations in growing a better quality of tobacco were carried on in the piedmont and coastal plain sections of the State. The activities begun by H. A. McGee, tobacco extension specialist, were continued by E. Y. Floyd, who succeeded Mr. McGee in this work. Twelve demonstrations were conducted in Columbus County to secure accurate data about seed treatment, the use of magnesium limestone, better fertilization, and the use of the ridge method of cultivation. In Lenoir County, farmers found that these same demonstrations were of great value. Much of the success was attributed to the use of magnesium limestone.

Accurate information as to the best nitrogen mixtures was secured from Duplin County and good work in grading tobacco was conducted in Craven County. Fertilizer demonstrations were conducted in Wayne, Pitt, Cumberland, Nash, Bertie, Duplin and Lenoir counties in the coastal plain section last year and in Franklin, Lee, Guilford and Rockingham counties, in the piedmont section. In these counties, information was secured as to the value of the different grades of tobacco, results on the total yield and value, the cost of the fertilizer and the net profit above the price of the fertilizer used.

In the coastal plain some of the best quality of tobacco seemed to be secured from a complete fertilizer in which the nitrogen was secured from one-third each of dried blood, nitrate of soda, and cottonseed meal. In the piedmont section, best results were secured where a complete fertilizer was applied and the nitrogen derived from one-fourth each dried blood, cottonseed meal, nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia.

As a result of extension work, a great many famers, especially in eastern Carolina, became much interested in the ridge method of cultivation. Successful work was also done in seed treatment of tobacco for disease control. A number of farmers cleaned and treated their seed last year for the first time and many of them used magnesium limestone with good results. It was found in the piedmont section, especially in Guilford County, that those tobacco growers who get the best prices and produce the best quality are the ones who rotate their crops, treat their seed for disease, and use a well balanced fertilizer and magnesium limestone.

New interest in growing burley tobacco is evidenced in Ashe and Madison counties in the western part of the State. The outlook for tobacco work during the coming year is distinctly encouraging so far as extension

activity is concerned. Many calls for help are being received from almost every county that grows the crop. The growers want definite information about fertilizer, varieties and disease control.

ENTOMOLOGY

The work of the extension entomologist was materially increased last year due to an agreement with the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce whereby funds were secured to place trained men in boll weevil control work throughout the eastern part of the State. Then, too, a special fund for boll weevil work was budgeted by the director of extension. Later a full-time assistant was secured to help in the activities of the office.

Work in boll weevil control, therefore, was the most active project of the office last year. An entirely new feature was the dusting of some 3,000 acres of cotton in Scotland County by the use of airplanes.

Through the cooperation of the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, eight men were placed at various farms and centers in Eastern Carolina. All of these men had had experience in boll weevil control, but they were called together for a three-day conference and short course in June to familiarize them with the recommendations of the Agricultural Extension Service. A summary of the work done in agreement with the Chamber of Commerce shows that 101 visits were paid to county agents, 284 visits were made to the various demonstrations and 1,412 visits were made to individual farms. The workers held 15 meetings at which there were 643 cotton growers in attendance.

From the special boll weevil fund, eleven men were employed and located at points not covered by the agreement with the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce. The results secured from the work of these men were particularly good, especially in an educational way. In Scotland County, some work was done in comparing airplane dusting with the use of ground machines. Four farms in the vicinity of Laurinburg showed excellent results from airplane dusting. These good results were ascribed to the fact that the fields were dusted immediately after an infestation of 10 per cent was shown at successive four-day intervals and additional applications made in case the dust was washed off by rain before an elapse of 24 hours. Several farms reported negative results from this method of dusting. Counts showed that weevil infestation had gone up steadily. This was caused by the owner insisting on too long an interval between dustings and only asking for two or three applications.

In a number of fields, good results were secured by the use of ground machines. During the one and one-half months of work in Scotland County, records were kept of poisoning on 50 farms, totaling 3,855 acres. Numerous visits were made to other farms to advise with owners.

The results of dusting approximately 3,000 acres of cotton in Scotland County indicate that the airplane can be used effectively. One of the first advantages is the speed at which the calcium arsenate can be applied. Another advantage is that this form of dusting takes away the worry and supervision necessary for most any other form of poisoning. A grower can contract for airplane service and then go ahead with his regular farm

operations. Airplane dusting does not cost more than dusting by ground machines and is really cheaper when the expert service given with it is considered.

The work done by the Assistant Extension Entomologist was largely at the Boll Weevil Field Laboratory at Tarboro and out of a total of 68,930 acres of cotton in the county, approximately 2,775 acres were dusted. Much of this work was done under the supervision of the assistant extension entomologist and a field man stationed in Edgecombe County.

An example of how the boll weevil might be successfully controlled was shown by the demonstration conducted on the farm of Percy Johnson, of Palmyra, in Halifax County. On a dusted acre, Mr. Johnson produced 1,173 pounds of seed cotton, while on an adjoining undusted acre he produced only 464 pounds. This made a clear gain of 709 pounds per acre in favor of the dust applications. A total of six applications at a cost of $6 were made. The net gain by poisoning amounted to $53.20. The county agent of Halifax County helped to supervise the dusting of about 5,000 acres of cotton in the county last year, and where instructions were properly followed by the farmers, good results were secured.

Some attention was given to other insects, especially control of the red spider, peach insects and other pests. The progress of the Mexican bean beetle and the oriental fruit moth was noted. It was found that during 1925 the bean beetle came farther down throughout piedmont North Carolina. It has now reached the edge of Union, Stanly and Randolph counties and about halfway through Guilford and Rockingham counties. There was a greater spread of the oriental fruit moth last year also. This pest was found in but two counties in 1924 and in six counties in 1925.

BEEKEEPING

Extension work in beekeeping was conducted last year along the same lines as in the past. The first project has to do with swarm control and management during the honey flow. This subject has been very popular among the beekeepers and there are a number of examples of excellent results in honey production following the demonstrations and lectures given. During the past season, ninety such demonstrations and lectures with a total attendance of 1,489 persons were given. The second project has to do with the diseases of bees, especially the control of European foulbrood and American foulbrood. Eighteen demonstrations, attended by 170 beekeepers, were given on this subject. The third project was the transferring of bees from boxes and gums to modern hives. Last spring 19 such demonstrations were given with an attendance of 338 beekeepers. One grower, J. H. Ratley, of St. Pauls, increased from 21 colonies in box hives to 800 colonies in modern hives, and during the past year sold over $6,000 worth of honey. Some of the growers who have adopted these improved practices have become experts and are making beekeeping a specialty.

The fourth project has to do with queen rearing and placing new queens. It was found that a number of colonies failed to produce surplus honey on account of old and failing queens. Sometimes they cause the death of a

colony during winter. A number of lectures and demonstrations on queen rearing were given by the extension specialist in connection with other lectures given throughout the year.

The office also gave demonstrations on the management of bees during fall, winter and spring; how to feed bees when needed; how to harvest and market honey, and how to control various enemies of bees. In this work, it is necessary that time be given to individual work with the beekeepers and to lectures and demonstrations at which the beekeepers gather. It is felt that beekeeping is becoming more popular in North Carolina. There is an increase in the number of beekeepers and some who have been engaging in bee culture as a side line have come to find that the bees can profitably occupy their whole time and, as a result, the other lines have been gradually abandoned. Beekeeping is thus rapidly changing from a side line to a specialty in North Carolina. During the past year, 127 visits were paid

Beekeeping is a rapidly growing industry in North Carolina.

to county agents; a total of 266 meetings and demonstrations were held with an attendance of 3,888 persons, and 101 visits to various beekeepers were made.

HORTICULTURE

The rapid development of horticulture in North Carolina is shown by the increase in the number of cars of fruits and vegetables being shipped. Last year 15,421 such carlot shipments were made, as contrasted to 6,484 in 1920. These carlot shipments include apples, peaches, strawberries, dewberries, watermelons, cantaloupes, string beans, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, mixed vegetables, peas, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. The shipments of Irish potatoes led with 4,055 cars, while the smallest was dewberries with 301 cars. This growth of horticultural industry and the interest which has developed, resulted last year in a larger demand for exten-

sion work by the horticultural specialists. Two men are engaged in horticultural extension work, one conducting general work in the eastern half of the State, and the other in the western half. Glenn O. Randall, who had charge of the work in the eastern counties, resigned in September and was succeeded by E. B. Morrow.

In carrying on extension work with horticulture, an effort was first made to determine the most important problems and then to give the maximum amount of service and assistance with these problems. The most important commercial horticultural industries in North Carolina are the sweet potato industry in the coastal plain and piedmont sections; the early Irish potato in the coastal plain, the seed and table stock Irish potato industry in the western part of the State; the apple industry in the western part, the peach industry in the sandhills, the strawberry industry in eastern North Carolina, and the growing of cucumbers, lettuce, and other truck crops in eastern Carolina.

A statistical summary of the work done last year shows that the extension specialists made 75 visits to county agents, 169 visits to demonstrations and 152 visits to individual farmers. They conducted 109 meetings with a total attendance of 3,133 persons.

The horticultural activities of both the county and home agents show a distinct increase for 1925 over 1924. This is reflected in the demonstrations with tree fruits, truck crops, home gardens, home beautification and potato demonstrations. The work done by the home agents in the beautification of home grounds and home gardens was especially outstanding. Last year 4,760 women adopted improved practices in home garden work as contrasted to a little over 3,000 in 1924.

In western North Carolina, a number of definite projects were conducted by H. R. Niswonger. Last year 163 apple and peach orchards were used as demonstrations. These, added to 129 other orchards continued from the previous year, made a total program of definite work conducted in 292 orchards. This does not include work done by county agents. Great progress was made in increasing the production of a volume of high-conditioned fruit in both Henderson and Wilkes counties. In both these counties, spraying has increased 100 per cent and the use of nitrate of soda 300 per cent. Last year in western North Carolina the extension horticulturist had 58 apple orchards and 14 peach orchards used as definite demonstrations. There were 230 apple orchards and 60 peach orchards in all the various projects. Twenty-one demonstrations were made in the use of paradichlorobenzine and 82 pruning demonstrations with apples and peaches. The extension horticulturist made 68 visits to agents and 156 visits to demonstrations. He held 77 meetings where there was an attendance of nearly 2,000 growers.

In the general work for the whole State, there is still a great demand for pruning demonstrations and 82 were given with apples and peaches last year. In orchard consultations, 24 meetings were held with an attendance of 926 persons. Four orchard tours were held in Henderson, Alexander, Wilkes and Surry counties with an attendance of 225 growers.

Special attention was given to planting of pecans last year in coopera-

tion with the North Carolina Pecan Growers' Society and Forester H. M. Curran. Twelve demonstrations in top working seedling pecans were given and a number of visits were made to county agents in this work.

A new feature of extension work in horticulture last year was the holding of truck growers' schools at Wilmington and Asheville. The attendance at these two schools was around 100 growers.

The home garden contest was another valuable piece of horticultural extension last year. Growers in twenty-seven counties entered the contest with an enrollment of 3,320 persons. Rowan County led in enrollment with 956 entries and won first prize. In garden activities reported by the county agents, 9,318 homes were affected and nearly 11,000 homes adopted improved garden practices. Over one thousand individuals put in winter gardens for the first time last year.

Demonstrations to test the comparative value of different sources of seed show that mountain-grown seed from western North Carolina yielded equally as well as those from other sections. A test made in Columbus County gave an average yield of 8 bushels per acre in favor of the western North Carolina seed. This was a result of eight demonstrations. Two hundred acres of potatoes were planted in Watauga County last year for seed purposes.

No active work was done in landscape gardening last year, but the county home and farm agents followed up this work with excellent results, according to their reports. The figures show that the grounds were beautified around 2,263 homes last year.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Extension work in plant diseases was conducted mainly with the control of tobacco diseases, control of cotton wilt, orchard diseases, tomato wilt and various miscellaneous disease problems. To control tobacco diseases, 15 meetings with a total attendance of about 500 growers were held by the extension plant pathologist in the tobacco section of the State. At these meetings, tobacco diseases were discussed and the method of seed treatment for the control of seed-borne diseases was demonstrated. More than 500 lots of tobacco seed were treated at these meetings.

Attention was given to the control of cotton wilt and demonstrations were arranged in cooperation with the county agents of Hoke and Bladen counties, where 15 acres of wilt-infested soil were planted with the Dixie Triumph cotton. On adjoining fields, it appeared that the yields were reduced 50 per cent, while the wilt-resistant cotton gave a complete stand with little evidence of disease.

Demonstrations made in the control of orchard diseases in the piedmont section of the State showed that unsprayed trees would yield only 40 per cent of sound fruit, while adjoining sprayed trees would yield 60 per cent of sound fruit. Most of these demonstrations were made for the control of brown rot and scab. The office has sent out a number of spray reminders to the various fruit growers of the State, and many of them have applied these sprays in accordance with the directions given.

Some special demonstrations were conducted to control the Fusarium

wilt disease of the tomato. A crop of Norton and Marvel wilt-resistant tomatoes was grown on the Pender Test Farm and a quantity of seed was saved for distribution in 1925. This was sent in small quantities to 125 growers whose tomato plants in previous seasons had suffered from wilt. Approximately half the growers reported, showing that favorable results were secured with the wilt-resistant varieties of tomatoes.

A considerable part of the work of the plant pathologist has to do with examining plant disease specimens. Last year, more than 40 such disease specimens were received. Assistance was also given in securing 640 ounces of bichloride of mercury for treating seed potatoes. The office cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in collecting data as to the prevalence of plant diseases in North Carolina.

Due to seed treatment demonstrations such as this, healthier tobacco is now being grown in North Carolina.

FARM ENGINEERING

Five projects are being conducted by the office of the extension agricultural engineer. These projects have to do with farm buildings and concrete construction, home conveniences, such as water supply, lights and sewage disposal, water power, farm machinery and motors, and tile drainage and terracing. Over 2,500 sets of plans were mailed out last year to farmers in 90 counties. About 22 new designs for farm buildings and water supply systems were added, which increased the sets of plans to about 200 at the present time. The office of the agricultural engineer is finding, however, that the service is not complete by simply mailing out plans, but that in many cases it is necessary to go over these plans with the county agent and builder to explain how the building should be constructed.

More calls have been made for plans for building poultry houses and dairy barns than any other. Plans for hog equipment have come next. The dairy barn layouts have included some of the biggest and most complete barns in the South. In silo work, 82 bills of materials, together with plans, were furnished for making concrete and stave silos. The office assisted in the construction of 23 silos by putting on a special man for this work during three months last summer.

Methods of preventing soil erosion are of interest to piedmont landowners.

There is more interest, too, in water supplies. One hydraulic ram was put in as a demonstration in Lee County last summer and six others were installed as a result. There was an increased demand for information about irrigating. Last year, six miles of terraces were laid off on ten farms. Visits were paid to 82 county agents and 250 farmers. This includes 95 actual demonstrations made with farm buildings, water supplies, terracing, silos and water power. Each of the demonstrations resolved itself into a meeting where all the interested parties were shown complete details of how the work was done.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, SHOWING SOURCES OF FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK.

	Total	Smith-Lever		College and State	County
		Federal	State		
Administration	$ 24,090.34	$ 23,974.48	$	$ 115.86	$
Publications	10,533.39	10,402.56		130.83	
County Agent Work	302,075.01	154,123.87	80,843.01	1,235.55	65,872.58
Home Demonstration Work	139,856.26	26,241.66	90,045.77	58.50	23,510.33
Forestry	837.54	837.54			
Horticulture	8,644.21	7,884.61		759.60	
Plant Diseases	3,667.47	3,628.97		38.50	
Clothing Specialist	1,610.10	262.37	1,347.73		
Agronomy	9,731.96		9,592.62	139.34	
Animal Industry	33,339.45		33,097.56	241.89	
Entomology	585.88		358.07	227.81	
Farm Engineering	2,081.04		2,071.30	9.74	
Advanced Registry	81.77			81.77	
Total Expenditures	$ 537,134.42	$ 227,356.06	$ 217,356.06	$ 3,039.39	$ 89,382.91

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK, BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1924-25.

	Total	Smith-Lever		College and State	County
		Federal	State		
Dr.					
To Balance on Hand	$	$	$	$	$
Receipts for 1924–25	537,134.42	227,356.06	217,356.06	3,039.39	89,382.91
Cr.					
Personal Services—Salaries:					
Director and assistant director	5,000.00	5,000.00			
State supervising agents	40,413.32	12,401.61	28,011.71		
State-wide subject-matter agents	37,129.44	7,726.12	28,703.32	700.00	
County extension agents	304,968.17	96,800.52	138,069.18	300.00	69,798.47
Clerical and Other Nonscientific:					
College	34,501.59	29,827.41	4,653.35	20.83	
Labor:					
Daily and hourly	457.78	301.60	74.41	81.77	
Supplies and Materials:					
Stationery and office supplies	5,986.31	5,346.45	589.33	50.53	
Other	2,052.07	631.99	518.08	902.00	
Communication Service:					
Telegraph and telephone	1,366.31	1,022.25	335.91	8.15	
Postage	1,706.12	959.57	744.55	2.00	
Travel Expenses:					
Director and assistant director	655.26	655.26			
State supervising agents	10,207.36	8,848.91	1,293.82	64.63	
State-wide subject-matter agents	14,978.22	3,626.46	10,720.03	631.73	
County extension agents	65,329.84	43,206.54	2,538.86		19,584.44

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK—CONTINUED.

	Total	Smith-Lever		College and State	County
		Federal	State		
TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS (service):					
Freight	573.99	565.80	8.19		
Express	235.75	170.74	6.09	58.92	
Printing, binding, and cuts for publications	5,679.99	5,555.16		124.83	
EQUIPMENT:					
Furniture and fixtures	5,085.75	4,376.98	674.77	34.00	
Library	106.97	88.61	18.36		
Scientific	123.40	40.32	83.08		
Other equipment, vehicles, livestock, tools, machinery, etc.	12.50		12.50		
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Rent of buildings	497.50	197.50	300.00		
Laundry service	6.78	6.26	.52		
Not elsewhere classified	60.00			60.00	
Total	$ 537,134.42	$ 227,356.06	$ 217,356.06	$ 3,039.39	$ 89,382.91

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK.

	Salaries	Labor	Supplies, etc.	Communication	Travel	Freight and Express	Printing, Binding, etc.	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
Administration	$ 16,942.75	$ 127.60	$1,816.91	$ 690.69	$ 1,166.86	$ 528.42	$	$2,757.11	$ 60.00	$ 24,090.34
Publications	4,300.00	39.00	313.42	28.76		172.22	5,679.99			10,533.39
County Agents' Work	245,343.17	123.75	3,555.58	631.90	51,253.16	20.39		649.56	497.50	302,075.01
Home Demonstration	112,823.82		1,228.85	488.30	24,199.46	21.05		1,088.00	6.78	139,856.26
Agronomy	5,863.36	34.95	291.87	157.92	2,977.25	3.48		403.13		9,731.96
Animal Industry	24,390.00		373.82	747.70	7,500.35	58.61		268.97		33,339.45
Entomology	129.99		11.00	19.85	425.04					585.88
Farm Engineering	1,273.32	39.46	271.12	75.00	332.44			89.70		2,081.04
Forestry		11.25	29.43	99.46	632.25	1.00		64.15		837.54
Horticulture	6,716.11		50.83	78.05	1,791.22			8.00		8,644.21
Plant Diseases	2,980.00		82.06	54.80	546.04	4.57				3,667.47
Clothing	1,250.00		13.49		346.61					1,610.10
Advanced Registry		81.77								81.77
Total	$ 422,012.52	$ 457.78	$8,038.38	$3,072.43	$ 91,170.68	$ 809.74	$5,679.99	$5,328.62	$ 564.28	$ 537,134.42